(3) Chrysophanus xanthoides, Boisduval, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 29, ♂; Fig. 30, ♀ (The Great Copper).

Butterfly.—The student will easily recognize it by its larger size, it being the largest species of the genus in North America, and by its creamy-white under surface, spotted with distinct small black spots, in large part reproducing the spots of the upper side. Expanse, 1.50-1.65 inch.

(4) Chrysophanus editha, Mead, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 26, ♂; Fig. 27, ♀ (Editha).

Butterfly.—This is a much smaller species than the last, which it somewhat resembles on the upper side. On the under side it is wholly unlike *xanthoides*, the wings being pale pearly-gray, pale ochreous on the outer margins, the spots of the fore wings black and of the hind wings ochreous, narrowly margined with white or fine black lines. Expanse, r. 10-1.25 inch.

Early Stages.— Entirely unknown.

This species is found in Nevada.

(5) Chrysophanus gorgon, Boisduval, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 35, ♂; Fig. 36, ♀ (Gorgon).

Butterfly.—Somewhat like the preceding species, but with the fore wings of the male redder on the upper side, and of the female more broadly mottled with pale red, the spots in some specimens inclining to buff. The under side of the wings is white, marked with the usual series of black spots. The secondaries have a marginal series of elongated pale-red spots, tipped at either end with black. Expanse, 1.25-1.30 inch.

Early Stages.—*We* as yet know nothing of these.

Gorgon is found in California and Nevada.

(6) Chrysophanus thoe, Boisduval, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 31, ♂; Fig. 32, ♀; Plate V, Fig. 50, *chrysalis* (The Bronze Copper).

Butterfly.—*The* plate makes a description of the upper side of the wings unnecessary. On the under side the fore wing in both sexes is bright tawny-red, pale gray at the apex; the hind wings are bluish-gray, with a broad band of carmine on the

outer margin. Both wings are profusely adorned with small black spots. Expanse, 1.30-1.40 inch.

Early Stages.—These are only partially known. The caterpillar feeds on *Rumex*.

It is not uncommon in northern Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, and ranges from Maine to Kansas and Colorado.